

TODAY'S PARK VISITOR

IN

OHIO STATE PARKS 1972

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FORWARD

The "Recreation - Use Survey" which was given in a selected number of State Parks this summer is an attempt to determine "what's happening now" in our parks. As might be expected, the results of this survey will not be earthshattering nor will they be extremely different from the results obtained from past surveys taken by the Division of Parks and Recreation. This probably can be attributed to the fact that the parks themselves have not changed much over the years. However, I do believe that park visitors are changing and will be demanding more facilities and services from our State Parks. Undoubtedly this will necessitate some changes in the parks system in order to keep up with this demand. Therefore, I have high hopes that the results from this survey will be accepted by all those involved with the administration and operation of Ohio's State Parks, and will be analyzed in terms of gearing their philosophies and actions to fit the needs of the future park visitors of Ohio.

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INTRODUCTION

DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION:

Currently directed by Jack Miller, was created in August 1949 as one division of the new Department of Natural Resources. At that time, 46 of the present 62 park areas were transferred to the Division of Parks from other agencies under whose administration they were created. Since 1949, sixteen new areas have been added.

SURVEY FORMAT AND PROCEDURE:

This survey has been based on giving interviews to a random selection of park visitors by specific park personnel in a number of selected parks throughout the state.

Of the 62 State Parks in Ohio, 19 were selected to be included in the survey.

The survey questionnaire sheet consisted of 26 questions. Some of the questions were yes or no answers while others required a short answer. Each interview, conducted on a person-to-person basis, lasted from between 10 to 15 minutes. The public reaction to being interviewed was good.

The days on which the survey was taken, were divided into both week-days and week-ends. The dates selected did not fall on any holidays or special events, but were rather selected as typical park-user days. Thus the emphasis has been shifted away from the holiday or "once a year" type park visitors and slanted more towards the regular park user.

The dates upon which the survey was administered were:

Monday, July 31
Tuesday, August 1, 8, & 15
Wednesday, August 2, 9, & 16
Thursday, August 3, 10, & 17
Friday, August 4, 11, & 18
Saturday, August 5, 12, & 19
Sunday, August 6, 13, & 20

Week-end day interviews	854 (Saturday and Sunday)
Week-day interviews	793
Total Interviews	<u>1,647</u>

The nineteen parks included in the survey were randomly selected from similiar groupings based on park attendance and range of facilities.

Each park was further broken down into specific areas which were to be randomly selected for the individual interviews. Likewise, a time schedule was established for each day the survey was to take place.

The following is a list of the parks in which the survey was taken.

Pymatuning	Hueston Woods
Rocky Fork	Indian Lake
Grand Lake St. Mary's	East Harbor
Salt Fork	Hocking Hills
Delaware	Cowan Lake
Punderson	Adams Lake
Buckeye Lake	Lake White
Mt. Gilead	Findlay
John Bryan	Independence Dam
Wolf Run	

<u>Areas:</u>	<u>Percent of Total Interviews:</u>
Campground	372
Picnic	343
Fishing	198
Swimming	340
Hiking	96
Lodge	40
Boating	230
Unknown	<u>28</u>
Total	1,647

All these random breakdowns were made to assure that each park visitor had an equal possibility of being included in the survey. Yet, at the same time, I was able to limit the number of interviews and still get a valuable cross section of statewide public feelings on the survey questions.

The following pages contain answers to all of the questions, as well as references to past surveys and my own personal interpretations.

1. Have you or do you plan to stay in the park overnight on this visit?

(Percent)

	<u>1972 survey</u>	<u>Week-end</u>	<u>Week-day</u>
Yes -	49	49.3	48.7
No -	51	51.9	51.3

*Average overnight stay - 5 days

COMMENT:

Above I have separated the replies of the people interviewed on week-ends (Saturday and Sunday) and week-days, in order to determine when the majority of the overnight use exists. As can be seen, there seems to be about a 50 - 50 split on both week-days and week-ends in relation to overnight visitation.

In addition this 50 - 50 split points out the strong influence of campers on all park areas, not just the camping area. (The fact is that only 23% of the interviews were taken in the camping area yet 49% of those interviewed indicated that they were staying overnight. This, therefore, implies that 1 out of every 3 people using day-use areas, such as fishing, swimming, etc, are actually campers!)

The average overnight visit was five days. This average includes only those visitors planning to stay overnight.

2. What best describes the group of people in your party?

<u>Type Group</u>	<u>1972 survey</u>	<u>Campers Only</u>
1. Family with children	58.5	65.0
2. Group of friends	13.4	12.9
3. Couple	13.0	11.1
4. 2 families with children	7.1	7.5
5. One person only	5.3	1.6
6. Organized group	2.7	1.9

COMMENT:

Going to parks continues to occur almost entirely in social groups. They are essentially kinship groups and friendship groups.

Families with children dominate the recreation picture. Campers are especially social predominately made up of family groups (65%), with only 1.6% of the people camping alone.

3. Please indicate the main activity associated with your use of the park during the past year. Also please state the approximate number of times you did this activity during the past 12 months.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>1970 Survey</u>	<u>1963 Survey</u>
1	Camping	25.4	29.7	13.4
2	Swimming	23.9	19.7	21.5
3	Fishing	16.4	3.4	10.6
4	Picnicking	12.4	17.0	19.2
5	Motor boating	8.5	5.6	8.3
6	Just relaxing	3.9		
7	Trail-hiking	2.4	1.8	5.8
8	Sightseeing	1.3	13.8	14.8
9	Other	5.7	7.4	3.6

COMMENT:

Camping heads the list as the main reason people come to the parks. A recent study undertaken by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources showed that the number of campsites has increased 92 percent for state parks from 1956 to 1970. Likewise the number of campsites has increased in Ohio and should continue to grow in order to meet the demand.

Water-related activities make up three of the next four activities, showing the importance of our water resources to the overall recreation picture. Fishers and swimmers are frequent visitors to the park, visiting anywhere from 15 - 30 times per year.

Picnicking shows a definite decrease. This perhaps can be attributed to the increased number of people camping and also improved picnicking equipment which allows people to have a picnic almost anywhere.

4. Which activities do you or your group plan to participate in while at this park?

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>1972 Survey</u>
1	Swimming	23.4%
2	Fishing	14.9%
3	Picnicking	13.3%
4	Camping	11.6%
5	Motor boating	8.3%
6	Just plain relaxing	7.4%
7	Trail-hiking	6.0%
8	Nature observation	2.1%
9	Sightseeing	2.0%
10	Water skiing	1.8%
11	Games or team sports	1.8%
12	Bicycling	1.6%
13	Row boating	.9%
14	Sailing	.8%
15	Canoeing	.8%
16	Sunbathing	.8%

(Question #4 continued)

COMMENT:

On this question the visitor was asked to name all the activities they planned to participate in while on this visit. The idea was to determine the park areas receiving the greatest overall use.

Swimming and fishing areas received the greatest use followed by picnicking. These are short term activities and overlap a great deal onto each other, as can be seen by the previous question, in which camping was listed as the largest main activity given.

Just plain relaxing was given by 7.4% of those interviewed.

5. What is the age of the head of your party and how many people are in your group?

	<u>1972 survey</u>	<u>1963 survey</u>	<u>Campers</u>
Average age	39.3	(not included)	36.9
Average number in group	4.3	4.2	4.4

COMMENT:

The average group consists of slightly more than four people, usually a family of two adults and 2 - 3 children. The largest percentage of those interviewed fell between 32 and 43 years of age with the average being 39.3. People ranging in age from 11-79 were included in the survey. The younger members (those under 18) probably interviewed in the pool or swimming areas.

It seems that the number in each group is slowly increasing. The average number has increased from 4.0 on the 1958 survey to 4.2 on the 1963 survey and finally to 4.3 for the 1972 survey.

6. Approximately what is the income of the "head of your family"? (optional)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>1972 survey</u>	<u>1970 survey</u>	<u>1963 survey</u>
0 - 4,999	5%	9.5%	31%
5,000 - 7,999	16%	19.0%	46%
8,000 - 9,999	27%	17.9%	12%
10,000 - 12,999	33%	25.6%	
13,000 - 15,999	11%		
16,000 - 19,999	5%	{ 29.0%	{ 9%
20,000 - over	3%		

1972 Average - \$10,056 (overall)

Average Campers - \$10,131

(Question #6 continued)

COMMENT:

Among other things this question reveals the effects of inflation on all walks of our society. The average income for an Ohio park user in 1958 was \$5,875. Today the average income is \$10,056.

"It is probable that the lower income groups are sifted out at the local level, using the city and metropolitan parks, while the higher income groups travel the longer distances to the state parks." This statement, taken from the 1963 survey, does not appear to be as limiting a factor as it once was. Increased overall consumer buying power and ease of travel have contributed to much of the increases in attendance which the parks are experiencing.

Park visitors are now coming from all income levels, especially the middle income levels. Only 3.2% of those interviewed listed money as the limiting factor for their park visits on a later question.

7. What is the total number of years of education completed by the "head of your family"?

<u>Years of Education</u>	<u>1972 survey</u>	<u>Campers Only</u>
1 - 11	16%	
12	44%	Average - 12.6
13 - 15	17%	
16	14%	
17 or more	9%	
<u>Average - 12.7</u>		

COMMENT:

The largest percentage of those surveyed indicated they had 12 years of education (graduated from high school). Other large groups fell around 14 years, which encompasses the 2 year technical college graduates and those students dropping out of 4 year colleges; and 16 years which includes 4 year college graduates.

8. What is the occupation of the "head of your family?"

1972 Survey

	<u>Percent</u>
1. Mechanics (of any kind)	24.2
2. Businessman (excutive or other)	20.8
3. Construction worker or laborer	12.3
4. Salesman	10.6
5. Engineer	9.7
6. Teacher	7.6
7. Farmer	5.5
8. Police or Security work	4.6
9. Accountant	4.6
10. Other	11.1

COMMENT:

The parks seem to be made up of a mixture of both white and blue collar workers. Perhaps a more specific answer to this question could have been achieved if a larger, more exact list of occupations had been available.

However, the above breakdown does reinforce the idea that park visitors are coming from all "walks" of society. Future park programs should keep this diversification in mind.

9. What is your present home residence? (country - state)

Geographical Sources of Park Visitors

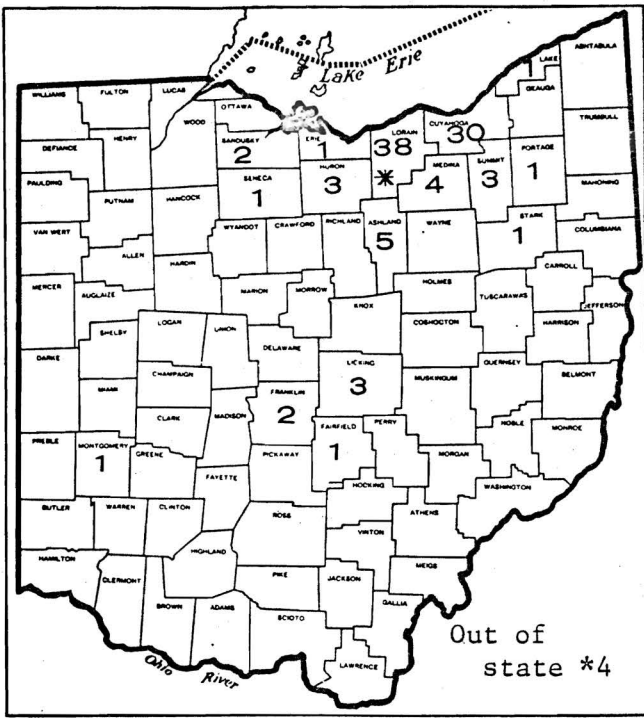
<u>Sources</u>	<u>Number Replies</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Ohio	1463	89.7%
Other states	164	10.0%
Other countries	3	.3%

Other States best represented % of Total Interviews

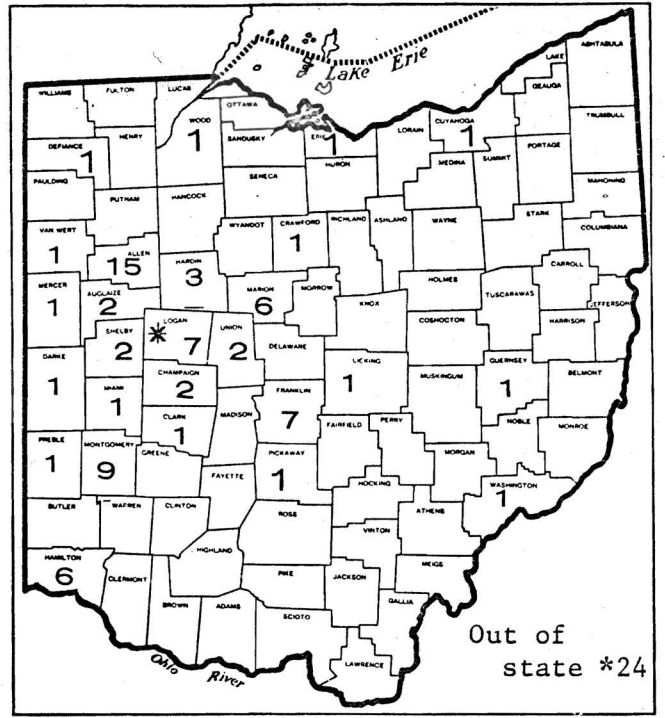
1. Pennsylvania	2.5
2. Indiana	1.4
3. West Virginia	1.2
4. Kentucky	1.0
5. Michigan	0.8
6. Other	3.1

COMMENT:

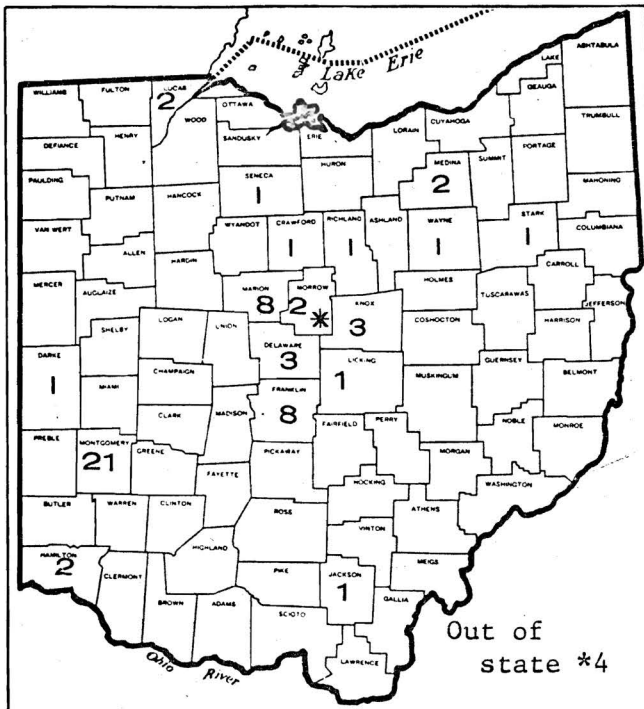
Also ninety percent of those interviewed indicated they were residents of Ohio. Only about 10% of the visitors were from out of state. Conversely, a survey taken in West Virginia showed 57% of their park visitors coming from outside the state, with 19% of that figure coming from Ohio. Perhaps some sort of publication or other advertisement could be used to bring in more out-of-state revenue, especially in some of the scenic and lightly used parks in the southern part of the state. Indian Lake, East Harbor, and some of the other parks having outstanding facilities had the most statewide attraction.



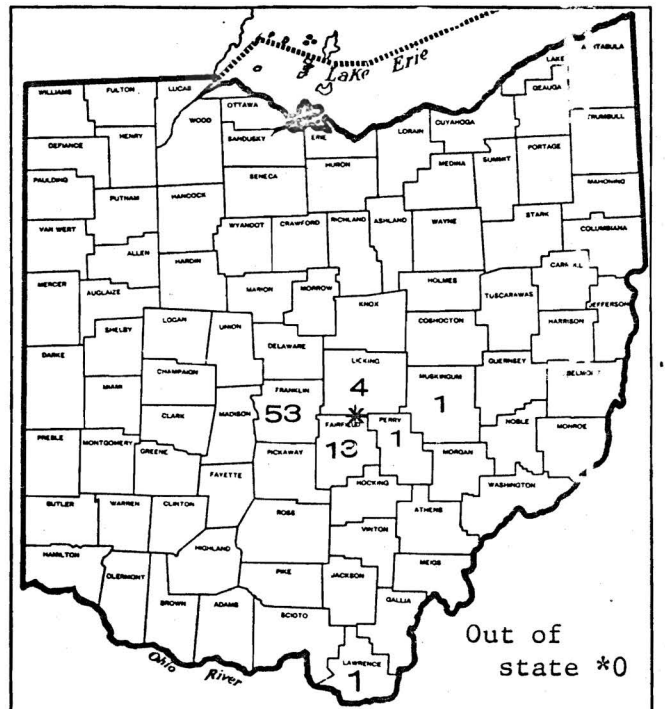
FINDLEY



INDIAN LAKE



MT. GILEAD

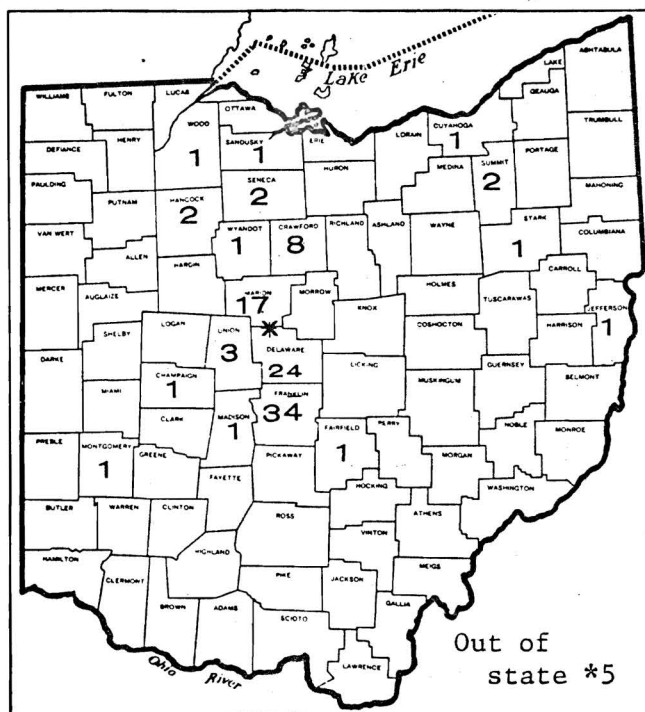


BUCKEYE LAKE

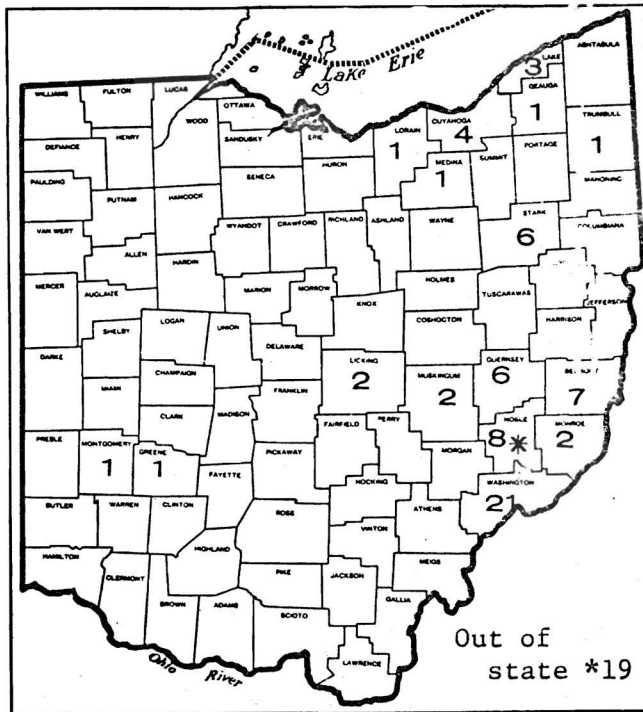
COWAN LAKE



ROCKY FORK



DELAWARE



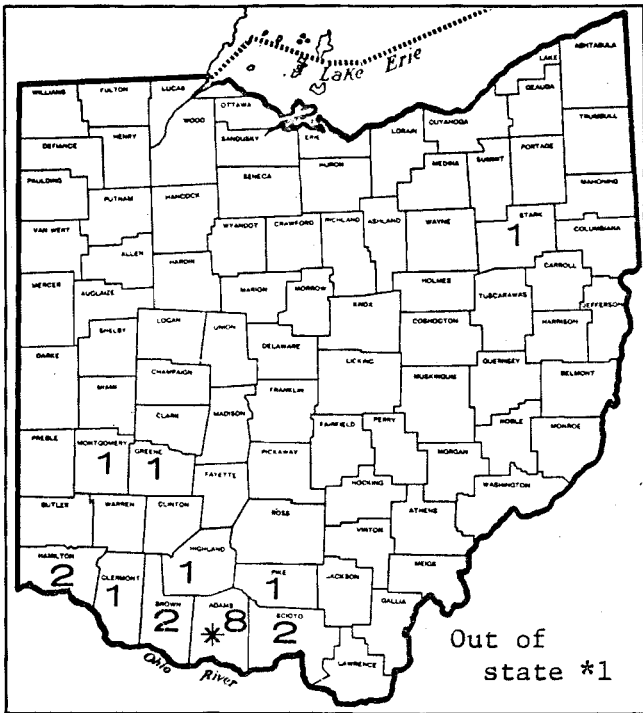
WOLF RUN

[illegible]

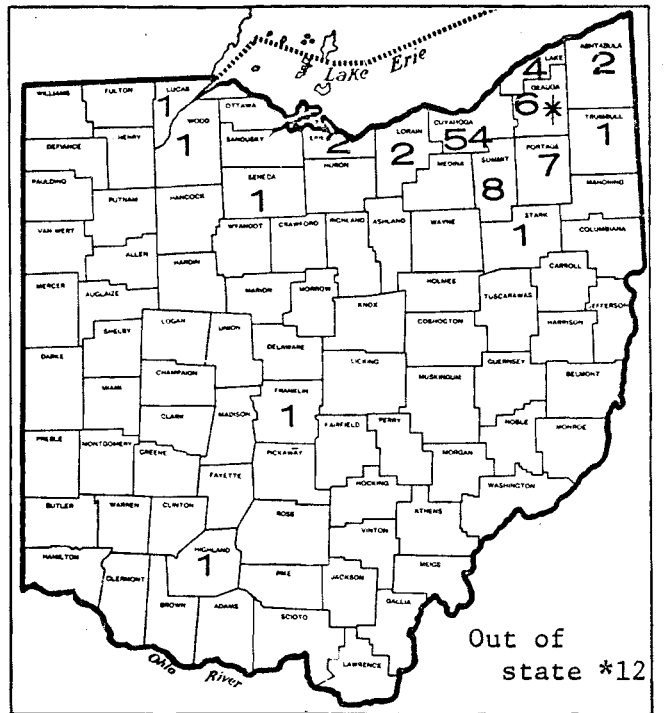
Out of state *3

[illegible]

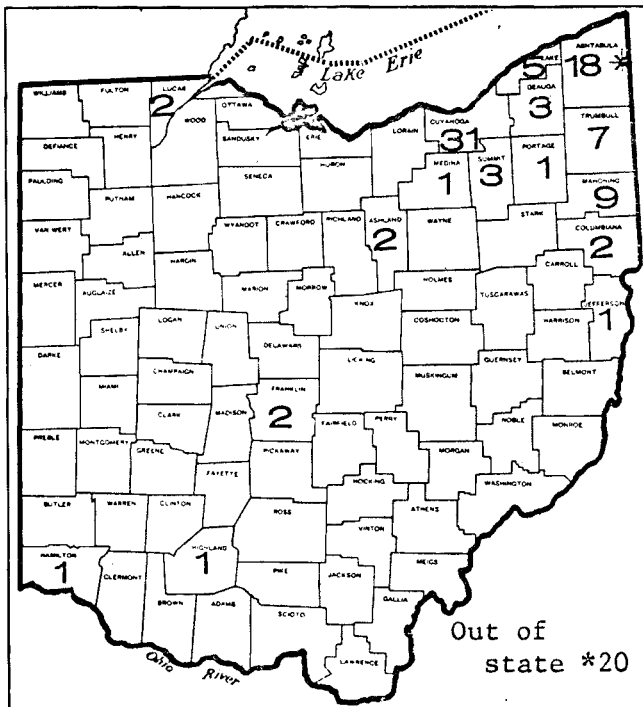
HUESTON WOODS



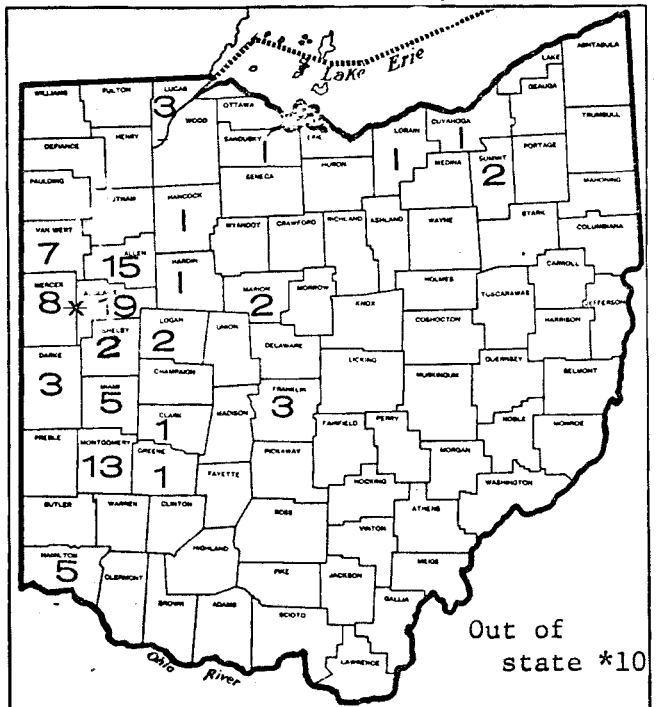
ADAMS LAKE



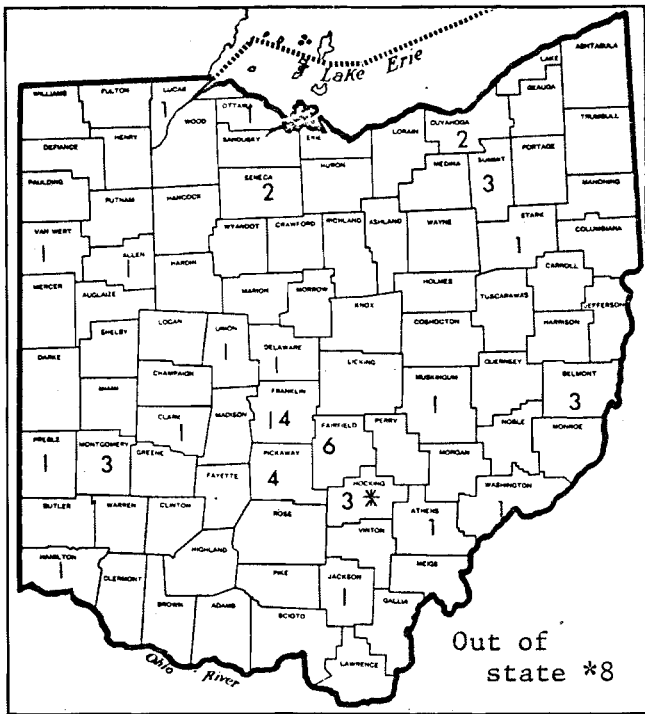
PUNDERSON



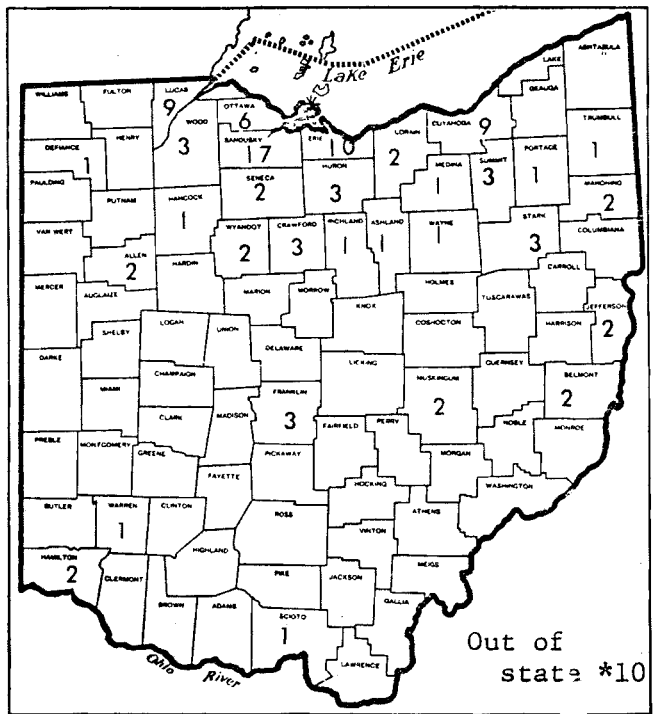
PYMATUNING



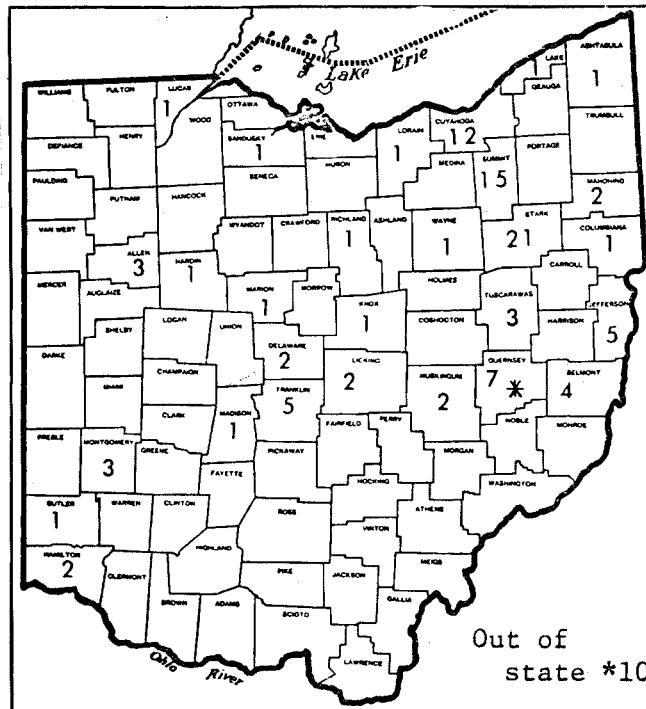
GRAND LAKE ST. MARY'S



HOCKING HILLS



EAST HARBOR



SALT FORK

(10) How long have you been visiting Ohio State Parks? (months)

<u>Years</u>	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>1963 Survey</u>
Less than 1	11%	(Not included)
1-2	15%	17%
3-5	22%	32%
6 or more	52%	51%

Campers only - 8.1 years average

Comment:

74% of those interviewed have been visiting Ohio State Parks for three years or more. This seems to indicate that the large majority of the visitors find the State Parks to be very satisfying and once they make a few visits they keep coming back year after year. Among campers this idea is especially prevalent.

The 1963 survey was not broken down into months and therefore did not have a designation for less than one year. The 11% of "less than one year" visitors can perhaps be accredited to the increasing numbers of young people coming from the universities, etc., to spend their week-ends camping and just plain relaxing in the park. Illinois for example, which maintains youth camping areas, has recorded a 14% increase in these areas from 1970 to 1971. It has been my experience to observe among young people an increasing desire to "get back to nature". Incidentally, 15% of those interviewed fell between 19 and 26 years of age.

(11) Approximately how often have you visited the various park systems in the past year?

1972 Survey (percent)

	<u>*Often</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Never</u>
1. State	53.5	31.0	15.5	0
2. City	15.3	19.2	15.3	50.2
3. Private	8.7	12.4	15.6	63.3
4. National	4.2	10.7	13.7	71.4
5. County	5.1	5.9	6.2	82.8

Visitor Frequency

1. Often	- 6 or more visits per year
2. Occasionally	- 3 - 5 visits per year
3. Rarely	- 1 - 2 visits per year
4. Never	- 0 visits per year

Comment:

The above figures help reinforce question # 10 showing that the majority of the State Park users are year - to - year visitors and make numerous visits to the park

each year.

State Parks are followed by City, Private, National and County Parks in that order of visitation frequency. Campers said they made use of Private Parks slightly more often than City, National or County Parks.

Some problems arose on this question due to the fact that many people do not properly designate between different park systems. However, the interviewers did their best to clear up these problems and the answers can be considered to be accurate.

(12) What made you choose a State Park rather than another park system?

<u>Reason</u>	(percent)	
	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>Campers</u>
1. Better facilities	39.8	38
2. More organized and well run	11.2	17
3. Less expensive	9.5	10
4. More scenic and beautiful	8.6	8
5. Get out of the city	5.8	5
6. Nicer people (employees)	4.1	5
7. other	21.0	17

Comment:

Better facilities and a more efficient organization make up 50% of the answers to this question. The majority of these people were most impressed with the neat, litter-free, up-to-date facilities in the parks. This is especially true among the out-of-state visitors.

The "other" category is made up largely of those people coming to the park because it was more convenient, rather than because it was of better quality.

Organization of the campgrounds was mentioned quite favorably by campers.

(13) Do you feel that the parks and their laws are properly policed and enforced?

	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>Campers</u>
Yes	91.5%	92.5%
No	7.5%	7.2%
Undecided	1.0%	.3%

Comment:

75% of the people answered no to this question. These people felt in most

cases, that the park officers were being too strict in their enforcement.*

"I am beginning to suspect that from a law enforcement standpoint, that most law enforcement is carried out in all parks not by the park officers but by the groups themselves." After all it must be assumed that the people coming to the park are desiring to relax and enjoy themselves. Therefore, I believe that proper vigilance should be made by park officers, but not to the point of harassment or over-enforcement of the law.

* Dr. Neil Creek - Research Sociologist National Park Service

(14) How do you feel about allowing recreational vehicles (motor bikes and snowmobiles) near occupied areas?

	(Percent)	
	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>Campers Only</u>
1. Strongly Approve	6.4	8
2. Approve	20.7	21
3. Undecided	14.3	12
4. Opposed	31.0	30
5. Strongly Opposed	27.6	29

Comment

When asked about recreational vehicles, many people did not know what was meant by "occupied areas". They were generally opposed to them near camping areas, etc., but were undecided or approved of them in areas set aside for such vehicles.

Each park was looked at in terms of their individual - responses. Some parks were in favor of the idea while the majority were strongly against it. East Harbor, Punderson, and Lake White expressed approval while Delaware, Cowan Lake and others were strongly opposed to the idea.

Perhaps efforts should be made to set aside an area in the park exclusively for the operation of recreational vehicles, particularly in those parks showing a favorable response to the above question.

(15) How would you rate the prices charged in state park areas? (concession area only)

	<u>Overall</u>	<u>Campers</u>
1. Alright	71.0	75.3
2. Too high	11.2	10.5
3. Too low	3.3	3.9
4. no answer	14.9	10.3

Comment:

The results to this question are a bit surprising considering that a good deal of fuss was made earlier this summer about the prices at some of the state concession areas. However, I think this shows that a small number of people are

making a large amount of noise.

Through the efforts of Joe Houston and his staff, prices have been cut in many areas and by maintaining close supervision over the concessionaires, the prices should remain favorable to the public.

I am of the opinion that the state should attempt to operate and maintain concession areas whenever it is feasibly possible.

(16) In what way do you think Ohio State Parks should be financed?

<u>Method</u>	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>1970 Survey</u>	<u>Campers</u>
1. State taxes	51.5	38.3	44.4
2. Daily Admission	28.7	28.5	36.3
3. Yearly sticker	13.1	12.7	12.1
4. Increase prices on special facilities	6.7	(not included)	7.2
5. Facility use fee	(not included)	8.9	(not included)

Comment:

Many of the people surveyed felt that the parks should be financed by a combination of the responses offered rather than only one. They choose state taxes mostly because they felt that the majority of the funds should come from state taxes.

Quite a few problems present themselves when the idea of an entrance fee is considered, however, many states presently employ entrance charges for their state parks and the idea should be further explored.

Out-of-state visitors often come to Ohio parks, which border their states, because they have no entrance charges. Pymatuning, for example, receives heavy use by people from Pennsylvania, who would have to pay entrance charges in their own state parks. Perhaps an entrance charge for out-of-state visitors should also be considered.

(17) Would you like to see more organized activities (games, tours, etc.) in the parks? *If 'so, what major activity would you like to see initiated?

	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>Campers</u>
Yes	47.7	55.7
No	47.7	42.1
No answer	4.6	2.2

<u>*Activities</u>	<u>Percent Reply</u>
1. game or team sports	27.4
2. guided tours and hikes	25.7
3. horseback riding	8.3
4. canoeing, sailing, boating	6.1
5. nature centers	3.3
6. bicycling	1.5
7. other	11.3
8. no designation	6.3

Comment:

Campers seem especially interested in having more organized activities in the park. I think each park manager, in cooperation with the recreation specialist, should attempt to develop programs and activities which would help to attract more visitors to the park, especially on week-days.

Some activities which have been suggested include; group bicycle trips through the park, boating and sailing contests, summer music concerts, guided park tours, group canoeing trips, softball and volleyball areas, hayrides, square dances, evening movies or live drama shows and many others.

(18) What reasons, if any, now prevent you from using the state parks as often as you might like?

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>Campers</u>
1. Lack of time	57.5	59.6
2. too far	7.9	6.3
3. too crowded	5.5	10.1
4. lack of money	3.2	2.2
5. not interested in attending more often	16.3	13.7
6. no answer	9.7	8.1

Comment:

Despite claims that there is an abundance of free time available to the public today, 57.5% of those surveyed listed lack of time as the main reason for their not coming to the park more often.

10.1% of the campers interviewed indicated that overcrowded conditions limited their number of visits. Question 19 on the following page indicates that 38% of the campers surveyed wanted more Class A campsites.

Campsite usage continues to increase from state to state. Illinois, for instance, has experienced an increase of 10.6 in camper days from 1970 to 1971.

Considering the enormous effect of campers on this survey, I would recommend setting Class A campground expansion and improvements as my number one priority for the immediate future.

16.3% of those surveyed indicated that they were not interested in attending the park more often.

(19) What facilities or areas would you like to see more of?

<u>Facility</u>	(percent)	
	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>Campers</u>
1. Class A campgrounds	22.0	38
2. beach areas	15.9	14
3. boat docks & marinas	10.5	8
4. shelter houses or picnic	10.0	
5. trails	6.2	5
6. playground areas & equipment	6.0	6
7. primitive campgrounds	4.9	
8. cabins	3.8	
9. * other	6.0	11
10. no answer	14.0	18

* Parking space and sanitary areas were given most heavily in the other category.

Comment:

The areas in which increases were most often requested runs parallel with the activities that are receiving the most use. More campsites, beaches, boating facilities and shelter houses were given in that order.

Additional cabins and lodges were requested by less than 5% of the people surveyed .

(20) Do you feel the state parks are overcrowded?

	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>Week-end</u>	<u>Week-day</u>	<u>Campers</u>
Yes	44.5	47.5	41.5	46.8
No	53.0	49.7	56.6	52.2
Undecided	2.5	2.8	1.9	1.0

Comment:

53% of those surveyed felt that the parks were not overcrowded. However, many of the people felt the parks were overcrowded on week-ends and especially holidays. Most of the people answering this question indicated they did not feel the parks were being overused during the week-days.

It seems increased efforts should be made to bring people to the parks during the week-days. Campers should be made aware of the tremendous opportunities open to them to spend their vacations in the state parks, with the understanding that the best time to secure a campsite is on a week-day.

Perhaps some type of radio broadcast, giving the estimates of the crowds in some of the larger state parks, could be given to help reduce some of the congestion that occurs on holidays and certain week-ends during the summer. (Similar to traffic reports)

(21) Do you know roughly how many state parks there are in Ohio? *How many?

1972 Survey

Yes	26.7	(1/2 of this number answered incorrectly)
No	71.9	
No answer	1.4	

<u>*How many</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1 - 19	10.0	9.6
20 - 39	24.4	33.2
40 - 49	7.1	9.4
50 - 69	47.8	27.3
70 - 99	10.7	20.5
No answer	750 (mostly the answering "no" to the above question)	

COMMENT:

This question serves to illustrate the need for educating the people in Ohio about the tremendous amount of recreational facilities available to them throughout the Ohio State Park System.

A large number of people leave Ohio each year to camp, boat, etc., in other parks in the U. S. West Virginia, for instance, recorded 19% of their total park attendance coming from Ohio in a recent survey taken.

Perhaps by educating the people of Ohio to the opportunities available to them in this state a larger number of people would decide to spend their vacations camping and fishing in Ohio. Also the public might be more willing to help finance the parks if they knew the tremendous size of the state park system.

One suggestion would be to hire a person with a knowledge of the Ohio State Park System and an ability to give lectures and slide shows, to travel throughout the state speaking to various school systems. His goal would be to develop in these young people a knowledge of the many opportunities for recreation throughout the state during the entire year.

- (22) If you are staying in the park overnight what type of equipment are you using?

(Percent)

	<u>1972 Survey</u>	<u>Campers</u>
1. Trailer	36.0	43
2. Tent	34.4	34
3. Pickup Camper	9.6	9
4. Motor Home	4.6	3
5. Cabin	4.1	-
6. Lodge Room	2.6	-
7. Mini-motor Home	2.1	1
8. Other	1.6	5
9. No Answer	5.1	5

COMMENT:

The two main types of overnight equipment given by over 70% of the people were either tents or trailers.

However, the rise in the use of trailered shelters (including tent trailers) appears to be establishing a dominant pattern for the future. These vehicles offer conveniences given by pickup campers and motor homes, with more mobility, and are easier to set up on the campsite than a tent. This can perhaps be the reason so few primitive campsites were requested. Trailer campers are more interested in the more developed campsites.

SUMMARY

For what they are worth, my own interpretations of the results for this survey have been given. It should be accepted that some of the percentages shown are not absolutely accurate. Certain weaknesses are apparent in any survey taken and therefore proper analysis of the procedure and results is critical.

Every effort has been made on this survey to make it as random as possible in order to override any weakness inherent in the survey method, the most important single objective being to get a true reading of the public's feelings. Therefore, my comments have been added to help the reader interpret some of the data in light of other research done and to make some constructive criticisms.

Again I want to explain that the procedure for this survey differs from that of past surveys taken by this department because it was administered directly to the park visitor by specific park employees. The visitor was not given a check list, which might influence his decision, but was rather asked questions and requested to give the reply which first came to his head. The idea was to eliminate people from checking off everything that "sounded good". (Question #3 concerning sightseeing is a good example) Also, the survey itself was broken down into each different park area (on a random basis for each area) so that all of the different park area users were included in the survey. The idea here was to include those people who do not usually complete a fill-it-out-yourself type survey sheet (such as fishermen and boaters). Again checking Question #3 you will see that fishermen show up much more proportionately to their actual park visitor rates. Therefore, some changes in percentages from this survey, as compared to those of past surveys, can be attributed to these two factors.

After reflecting on this survey, I cannot help recognizing the importance of campers to the overall park picture and also the need for making better use of the parks on week-days and during the off-season. The park visitor appears to be branching out in his desires for different services and perhaps the parks may one day be made up of a large number of different areas, in which people of various backgrounds and desires can come to find recreation. It appears that management of our State Park Areas will become an increasingly complex job in the future, if we are to meet the demands of the public.

In conclusion, I would like to give special thanks to all the people who assisted me on this project, especially Judy Zimmer, Ray Bonsel (who helped on the survey tabulations) and the individual interviewers.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources RECREATION USE SURVEY---		Date 1 2 3 Month Day		Weather	Recorders Initial	Week day 4	Week end 5	Park 6	Time Interval 7	8	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1											
1. Have you or do you plan to stay in the park overnight on this visit?																			9										
2. * What best describes the group of people in your party?																			10										
3. How long are you planning on staying at the park on this visit? Days																			11	12									
4. * Which activities do you or your group plan to participate in while at this park?																			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5. How much time did you spend traveling to this park? (break down into hours - not including stopover time)																			23	24	25								
6. Approximately how many miles have you traveled to get to this park? MILES (increments of ten - must main destination)																			26	27	28								
7. * What is the age of the "head of your party" and how many people are in your group? (years) (No. of people)																			29	30	31								
8. Approximately what is the income of the "head of your family"? (optional)																			32	33	34	35	36						
9. What is the total number of years of education completed by the "head of your family"?																			37	38									
10. * What is the occupation of the "head of your family"?																			39	40									
11. * What is your present home residence? city county state																			41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49		
(41-44) (45-47) (48-49)																			50	51	52								
12. * How long have you been visiting Ohio State Parks? (breakdown into months)																			53	54	55	56	57						
13. * Approximately how often have you visited the various park systems in the past year?																			58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	
county, state national																			68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
(55) (56) (57)																			78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	

4. * What made you choose a State Park rather than another park system?									58
15. * Please indicate the main activity associated with your use of the park during the past year. Also please state the approx. no. of times you did this activity during the past 12 months.	activity(59-60)	no. of times(61-62)	59*	60*	61	62			
16. Do you feel that the parks and their laws are properly policed and enforced?									63
17. How do you feel about allowing recreational vehicles (motor bikes and snowmobiles) near occupied areas ? 1.) Strongly approve 2.) approve 3.) undecided 4.) opposed 5.) strongly opposed									64
18.* How would you rate the prices charged in state park areas?								*	65
19. In what way do you think Ohio State Parks should be financed? 1.) STATE TAXES 2.) DAILY ADMISSION PRICE #.) ANNUAL ADMISSION PRICE(YEARLY STICKER) 4.) INCREASE PRICES ON SPECIAL FACILITIES(campgrounds, lodge, etc.)									66
20. Would you like to see more organized activities (games, tours, etc.) in the parks?									67
21.* If so, what major activity would you like to see initiated?								*	68 69
22.* What reasons, if any, now prevent you from using the state parks as often as you might like?								*	70
23. What facilities or areas would you like to see more of?									71
24. Do you feel the state parks are overcrowded?									72
25. Do you know roughly how many state parks there are in Ohio? (73) How many? (74-75)								73	74 75
26.* If you are staying in the park overnight what type of equipment are you using?								*	76
(2,4,7,10,11,12,13,14,15,18,21,22,26.) Refer to other sheet									77
								* Area Surveyed	

INSTRUCTIONS *(before administering survey)*

1. Each sample area should be surveyed from ~~18 to~~ 22 hours (2 hrs. each weekday and 2-3 hours twice on Saturday and Sunday) during the sample week. The house selected for the survey are based on a partition of the sample week into two hour intervals.

TIME

<u>Hours:</u>	<u>Interval No.</u>	<u>Monday</u>	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Friday</u>
10-12:00	1				4th.	
12- 2:00	2					5th.
2- 4:00	3		2nd.			
4- 6:00	4			3rd.		
6- 8:00	5	1st.				

- a.) randomly select area for each day
- b.) take 10 interviews during the 2 hour period
- c.) don't sample any area twice unless there are no others left

TIME

<u>Hours:</u>	<u>Interval No.</u>	<u>Saturday</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
8-10:00	1	A	B <i>2-3 hrs</i>
10-12:00	2	B <i>2-3 hrs</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">C</div>
12- 2:00	3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">C</div>	A
2- 4:00	4	A	B <i>2-3 hrs</i>
4-6:00	5	B <i>2-3 hrs</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">C</div>
6- 8:00	6	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">C</div>	A

- a.) Randomly select 2 different areas for each time interval.
(use all areas at least once)
- b.) Smaller parks - 2 hour intervals (10 interviews)
Larger parks - 3 hours intervals (15 interviews)
(example: 11:30 - 2:30)

2. The particular dates selected should have normal conditions prevailing for the week being sampled; i.e., weather, water level, available activities, etc. No holidays or special events should be taking place at the park or in the vicinity, such as boat races, fishing season openings, rodeos, fairs, etc., which might tend to draw abnormally large crowds or bias the normal activity type at the particular park.

3. The survey questionnaire - when more than one column is provided for an entry, a single digit entry should be preceded by a zero.
(For example: an entry of 3 days into a double column would appear as "02".)

All entries should be made with a hard pencil. Colored pencils or pen should not be used.

a.) Date - show numbers for day and month

* Example: June (6), 21st(21)

b.) Park - number assigned to that park (1 - 21)
(Park numbers are given at the bottom of page)

c.) Areas - specific location to be surveyed

all that
apply {

- 1. campground area
- 2. picknicking area
- 3. fishing area
- 4. swimming area
- 5. hiking area
- 6. lodge area
- 7. boating area

} Randomly select for each time interval

d.) Weather - fair, rainy, cloudy, clear, etc.

e.) Unusual circumstances - if there are any unusual or specific circumstances encountered during the survey, make note of them on the back of the page for the time period during which they occur. (Also any special comments the person makes should be placed on the back of the page.)

4. Size of the survey -

1050 (50 interviews (per/park/week-days)) - 21 Parks
280 (40 interviews (per/small park/week-end)) - 7 Parks
840 (60 interviews (per/large park/weekend)) - 14 Parks
2,170 (total interviews)

5. Parks to be surveyed (randomly selected from similar groupings)

(Park Number)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Pymatuning | 11. Cowan Lake |
| 2. Hueston Woods | 12. Punderson |
| 3. Mosquito | 13. Adams Lake * |
| 4. Rocky Fork | 14. Buckeye Lake * |
| 5. Indian Lake | 15. Mary Jane Thurston * |
| 6. Grand Lake St. Marys | 16. Lake White * |
| 7. East Harbor | 17. Mt. Gilead * |
| 8. Delaware | 18. Findley |
| 9. Hocking Hills | 19. John Bryan |
| 10. Salt Fork | 20. Independence Dam * |

21. WOLF RUN *

* on previous page - Smaller parks - survey time intervals on week-ends only two hours.

6. Reference sheets - are needed for questions (2, 4, 10, 11, 13, 15, 14, 18, 21, 22, 26) these questions are to be filled in after you have finished taking the interviews for that day. Put answer received during the interview at the end of each question. After the survey has been completed for that particular day, compare the answer received during the interviews with those on the reference sheets and fill in the blocks on the right hand side of the survey sheet. (Put the number that best compares to those on the reference sheet.)

* Example: If for number 10 on the survey questionnaire the person replies his occupation is as a brain surgeon, then you look to the reference sheet (after the survey has been taken) and find that number 11 best compares with his answer (doctor), you then insert #11 into the blocks on the right.

For all other questions you should immediately convert your answers into the blocks on the right. (If the answer calls for a Yes put 1, for a No put 2.)

7. The survey form, once completed, is then to be transferred to the main data sheet. (Twenty interviews may be put on each sheet.)

8. Sort out all special comments given, which should be on the back page of the survey form, and try to give a page summary of them.

9. News Release will be made.

10. Survey starts - July 31 (Monday)
ends - Aug 6 (Sunday)

PARKS TO BE SURVEYED

Top Ten (attendance)

1. Pymatuning
2. Hueston Woods
3. ~~Mesquite~~
4. Rocky Fork
5. Indian Lake
6. Grand Lakes St. Mary's
7. East Harbor
8. Delaware
9. Hocking Hills
10. Salt Fork

} all ten

(Cabins)
(Lodges)

- ① Cowan Lake
2. Dillon
3. Burr Oak
4. Geneva
- ⑤ Punderson
6. Lake Hope
7. Mohican
8. Pike Lake

} 2

(No Camping)

- ① Adams Lake
- ② Buckeye Lake
3. Catawba
4. Crane Creek
5. Lake Logan
6. Madison Lake
7. M. J. Thurston
8. Muskingum River Parkway
9. Nelson Kennedy Ledges
10. Headlands Beach
11. Portage Lakes


} 2

(High Attendance-)
(No Lodge)


1. Lake Loramie (1,097,357)
2. West Branch
3. Stonelick
- ~~4. Guilford Lake~~
- ⑤ Findley
- ⑥ John Bryan
7. Strouds Run
8. Lake Alma (581,081)

} 2

(Med. Attendance)
Size

1. Portsmouth
 - ②. Independence Dam
 3. Beaver Creek
 4. Kiser Lake
 5. Jefferson Lake
 - ⑥. Wolf Run
 7. A. W. Marion
 8. Blue Rock
 9. Forked Run
- 
- ②

(Low Attendance)
" Size

1. Harrison Lake
 2. Barkcamp
 - ③. Lake White
 4. Van Buren
 5. Tar Hollow
 6. Kelley's Island
 - ⑦. Mount Gilead
 8. Scioto Trail
 9. South Bass
- 
- ②



STATE OF OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OHIO DEPARTMENTS BUILDING
COLUMBUS 43215

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 25, 1972

Visitors to 21 state parks from July 31 to August 6 may be interviewed as part of a park usage survey to be conducted by the Department of Natural Resources.

"We want to find out what facilities attract people to the parks, where they come from, generally what income bracket they're in, how long they stay in the parks and other pertinent information," said William B. Nye, Natural Resources director.

"We will use the results of this survey to plan future facilities, and possibly to plan changes in present park operations. We can't meet the needs of our park users until we know something about them and their wishes."

Nye emphasized that the survey questions are entirely voluntary, and anyone who feels they constitute an invasion of privacy does not have to answer them.

The computerized, 26-question survey will be conducted two hours a day for the seven-day period in Pymatuning, Hueston Woods, Mosquito, Rocky Fork, Indian Lake, Grand Lake St. Marys, East Harbor, Delaware, Hocking Hills, Salt Fork, Cowan Lake, Punderson, Buckeye Lake, Mary Jane Thurston, Findley, John Bryan, Independence Dam, Beaver Creek, Mount Gilead, Lake White and Adams Lake state parks. WOLF RUN

#####

nr: 219

Contact: Bruce Larrick
Public Information
(614) 469-3068



STATE OF OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF WATER

815 OHIO DEPARTMENTS BUILDING
COLUMBUS 43215
PHONE (614) 469-2646

Parks included in the Survey

July 12, 1972

1. Mount Gilead (small park - 419-946-1961)
 - (a) Interviewer - Glen Franklin (Manager) will also be assisted by one of his park rangers (college student); his secretary will be doing the tabulations.
 - (b) May not be able to get 10 interviews at all the required areas.
 - (c) No swimming or lodge area.
2. Delaware (614-369-2761)
 - (a) Interviewer - Reginald Langford (Assistant Manager). He plans to take the week off in order to concentrate on the survey.
 - (b) No lodge or cabin areas.

July 13, 1972

3. Hocking Hills (514-385-5049)
 - (a) Interviewer - Pat Self (Assistant Manager). The survey will be given by one or more of his rangers. *Rich Bantz*
 - (b) No swimming, boating or fishing areas.
 - (c) Suggestion - signs for lodge and cabins.

4. Buckeye Lake (614-467-4191)
 - (a) Interviewer - Paul Detwiler (Assistant Manager)
 - (b) No hiking, camping, or lodge.

July 17, 1972

5. Cowan Lake (513-289-2107)
 - (a) Interviewer - Lloyd Crabbe (Assistant Manager)

(b) No lodge area.

July 18, 1972

6. John Bryan (513-767-1274)
 - (a) Interviewer - Ray Aubin (Assistant Manager)
 - (b) Judy Zimmer will take the week-end interviews.
 - (c) No lodge or boating areas.

(d) Suggestions - Coke machines or food machines near the swimming pool; fine to be levied near the gorge; more patrolmen necessary to handle youths.

7. Rocky Fork (513-393-4284)

(a) Interviewer - Bob Rooney (Assistant Manager). The survey will be taken by three rangers (Ken, Tom, and Bill).

(b) No lodge.

(c) Suggestions - 15 acre woods (\$20,000) with old school house. (Frank Tacket)

July 19, 1972

8. Hueston Woods (513-523-6347)

(a) Interviewer - Scott Thompson (College Intern)

(b) All areas available.

July 24, 1972

9. Salt Fork (614-439-1826)

(a) Interviewer - Bill Padgett (Assistant Manager)

10. Wolf Run (614-732-5035)

(a) Interviewer - Bob Ball (Manager); survey will be given by one of his rangers, Dave Carter.

(b) No lodge.

July 25, 1972

11. Indian Lake (513-843-2098)

(a) Interviewer - George Wiley (Assistant); the survey will be given by Ranger Vess Bishop.

(b) No lodge or hiking.

12. Grand Lake St. Mary's

(a) Interviewer - Frank Shmucker (Assistant Manager)

(b) No lodge or hiking.

July 26, 1972

13. Findley (216-647-4490)

(a) Interviewer - Jack Basnatt (Assistant Manager)

(b) No lodge.

14. East Harbor (419-732-3719)

(a) Interviewer - James Dages (Chief Ranger)

(b) No lodge or hiking.

(c) Suggestions - Drugs?

July 27, 1972

15. Pymatuning (216-293-6329)

(a) Interviewer - Louis Newman (Park Manager)

(b) Suggestions - Labor problem.

16. Punderson (216-564-2279)

(a) Interviewer - Tom Pavella (Manager); survey will be given by his assistant, Harold Morton.

(b) Suggestions - \$50.00 repair bill limit (Car with 90,000 miles, 2 years old had to have its engine rebuilt = \$500.00)

July 28, 1972

17. Independence Dam (419-784-3263)

(a) Interviewer - John Ague (Assistant Manager)

(b) No swimming or lodge area.

(c) Suggestions - Poor attendance at Marina.

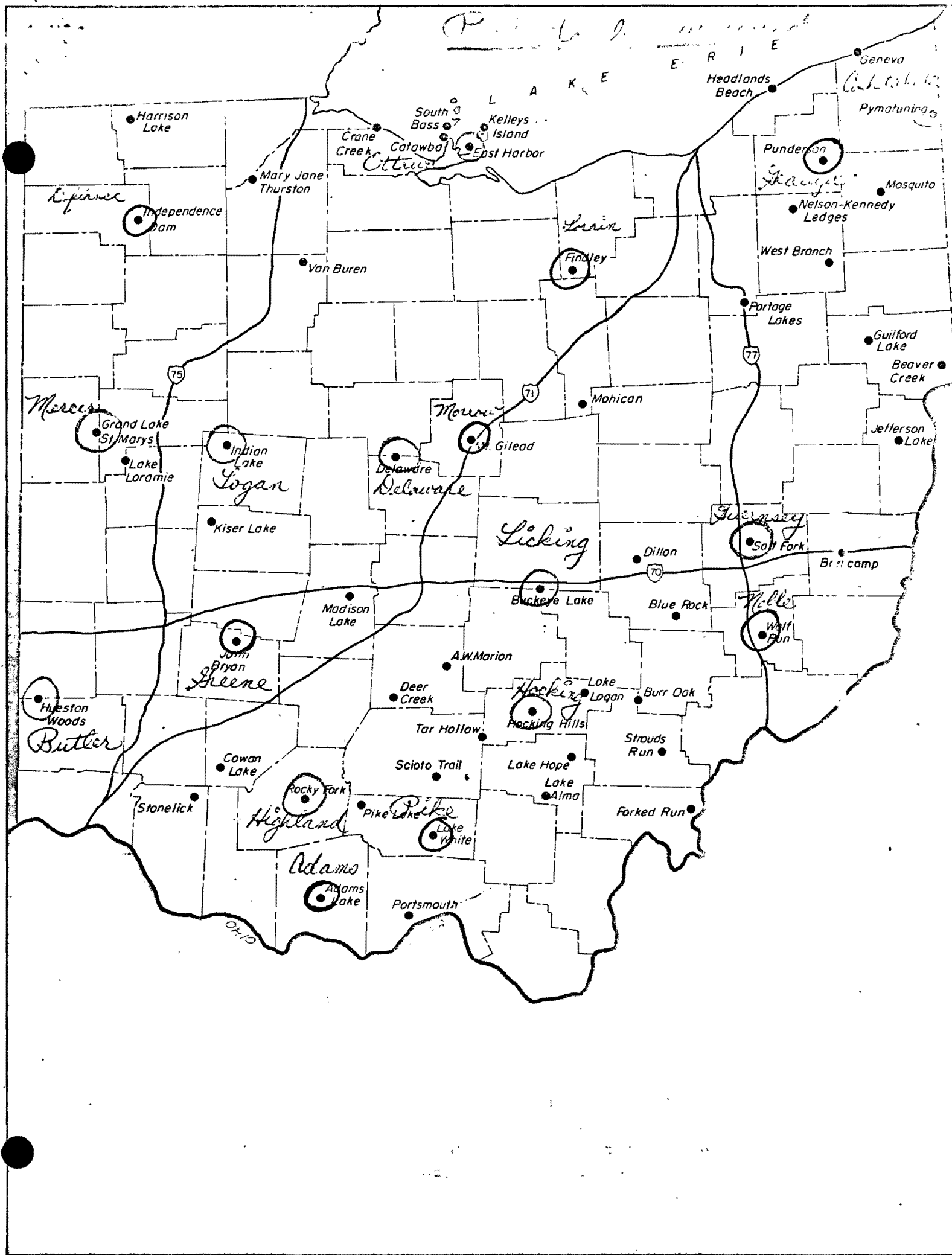
18. Lake White (614-947-4059)

(a) Interviewer - Bruce Gullet (Manager)

(b) No hiking or lodge.

19. Adams Lake (513-544-2830)

(a) Interviewer - Ora Grooms (Manager)



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

OHIO STATE PARKS

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

John J. Gilligan, Governor

William B. Nye, Director

AREA FACILITIES

AREA FACILITIES				SCENIC VIEWING	PICNICKING	BOATING	FISHING	WATER SKIING	BOAT LIFT	BOAT LAUNCHING	REST ROOMS	CAMPING LOTS	VACATION COTTAGES	HIKING TRAILS	HIDING TRAILS	NATURE PROGRAM	GOLF COURSE	ADJACENT STATE FOREST LANDS	PARK AREA ACRES		
STATE PARK	COUNTY	NEAREST HIGHWAY	PARK MGRS. POST OFFICE																	WATER	TOTAL
ADAM'S LAKE	Adams	S.R. 41	Manchester																	47	00
A.W. MARION	Pickaway	U.S. 22	Circleville									60								146	412
BARKCAMP	Bellmont	U.S. 40	Bellmont									70								117	1,121
BEAVER CREEK	Columbiana	S.R. 7	East Liverpool									134									2,026
BLUE ROCK	Muskingum	S.R. 60	Blue Rock									100 (W)						4,573	15		
BUCKEYE LAKE	Richfield, Licking, Perry	U.S. 40, S.R. 79	Buckeye Lake																	3,200	3,326
BURN CAK	Athens, Morgan	S.R. 13-78	Glenstar									90								664	3,253
CATAWBA	Erie	S.R. 53-357	Port Clinton																		5
COWAN LAKE	Clinton	S.R. 350	Warminston									237								700	1,775
CRANE CREEK	Ottawa, Lucas	S.R. 7	Onk Harbor																		72
DEER CREEK	Fayette, Pickaway	S.R. 237	Williamstown																	1,277	9,507
DELAWARE	Delaware, Marion	U.S. 23	Delaware									214								1,330	7,373
DILLON	Muskingum	S.R. 146	Zanesville									245(W)								1,330	6,675
EAST HARBOR	Ottawa	S.R. 163-269	Port Clinton									570									1,613
FINLEY	Logan	S.R. 53	Wellington									283								93	847
FORKED RUN	Meigs	S.R. 124	Reedsville									198						2,409	102	794	
GENEVA	Ashtabula	S.R. 534	Geneva-on-Lake																		466
GRAND LAKE SAINT MARYS	Auglaize, Mercer	S.R. 29	St. Marys									206								13,500	13,548
GUILFORD LAKE	Columbiana	S.R. 172	Lisbon									70								396	489
HARRISON LAKE	Fulton	U.S. 20, S.R. 66	Fayette									200								105	246
HEADLANDS BEACH	Lake	S.R. 44, North	Mentor																		120
HOCKING HILLS	Hocking	S.R. 56-374	Logan															8,539			1,927
Ash Cave	Hocking	S.R. 56	Logan																		
Cantwell Cliffs	Hocking	S.R. 374	Logan																		
Cedar Falls	Hocking	S.R. 374	Logan																		
Conkies Hollow	Hocking	S.R. 374	Logan																		
Old Man's Cave	Hocking	S.R. 374	Logan									170									
Rock House	Hocking	S.R. 374	Logan																		
HUESTON WOODS	Butler, Preble	S.R. 732	College Corner									755(H)								625	3,584
INDEPENDENCE DAM	Defiance	S.R. 324	Defiance									40									645
INDIAN LAKE	Logan	S.R. 366-235	Huntsville									357								5,800	6,448
JEFFERSON LAKE	Jefferson	S.R. 43	Richmond									30								27	933
JOHN BRYAN	Greene	S.R. 343-370	Yellow Springs									75									900
KELLEYS ISLAND	Erie	Ferry	Port Clinton									125									594
KISER LAKE	Champaign	S.R. 235	St. Paris									170								385	566
LAKE ALMA	Vinton	S.R. 349	Weistown									60								60	231
LAKE HOPE	Vinton	S.R. 278	Zaleski									223(H)						18,185	120	3,103	
LAKE LOGAN	Hocking	S.R. 664, U.S. 33	Logan																	400	715
LAKE LORAMIE	Auglaize, Shelby	S.R. 66-362	Minster									158								1,650	1,942
LAKE WHITE	Pike	S.R. 104-551	Waverly									40								323	327
MADISON LAKE	Madison	S.R. 665	London																	100	183
MARY J. THURSTON	Wood	S.R. 65	Grand Rapids																		164
MOHICAN	Ashland	S.R. 397	Loudonville									327						4,088			1,228
MOSQUITO	Trumbull	S.R. 46-305	Cortland																	7,850	11,857
MOUNT GILEAD	Morrow	S.R. 95	Mt. Gilead									60								30	172
MUSKINGUM RIVER PARKWAY	Morgan, Musk., Wash.	S.R. 60-266-376	Zanesville																		120
NELSON KENNEDY LEDGES	Portage	U.S. 422	Garnettsville																		167
PIKE LAKE	Pike	U.S. 50, S.R. 124	Bainbridge									100						10,586	13		500
PORTAGE LAKES	Summit	S.R. 93-619	Akron																	2,150	2,434
PORTSMOUTH	Scioto	S.R. 125	Portsmouth									107(H)						57,820	80	1,134	
PUNDERSON	Geauga	S.R. 87-44	Newbury									201								90	733
PYMATUNING	Ashtabula	U.S. 6-322	Andover									490								3,580	4,919
ROCKY FORK	Highland	U.S. 50, S.R. 124	Hillsboro									225								2,080	3,467
SALT FORK	Guernsey	U.S. 77, S.R. 22	Cambridge									212								2,952	29,143
SCIOTO TRAIL	Ross	U.S. 23, S.R. 372	Chillicothe									55(W)						9,151	30	248	
SOUTH BASS ISLAND	Ottawa	Ferry	Port Clinton									150									34
STONE LICK	Clermont	S.R. 727	Pleasant Plain									153(W)								181	1,094
STROUDS RUN	Athens	U.S. 50, S.R. 33	Athens									80								161	2,106
TAR HOLLOW	Ross, Hocking	S.R. 327	Laurelville									20(W)(H)						16,126	15	540	
VAN BUREN	Hancock	U.S. 75, S.R. 613	Van Buren									50								60	200
WEST BRANCH	Portage	S.R. 5	Ravenna									103								2,650	8,000
WOLF RUN	Scioto	S.R. 321-215	Cadwell									174								220	1,740
TOTALS																			131,477	54,754	138,020

LEGEND

● Facilities Provided

○ Facilities Nearby

□ Permitted - No Facilities Provided

□ Day Use Lodge

U Motors of Unlimited H.P. Permitted

C Canoe Rental

F In Adjacent State Forest

■ Primitive Camping Only

(H) Also Hatterman's Camping Area

(W) Also Walk-in Camping Area

Electric motors are permitted on all waters except Kiser Lake

Profile of Park Users Drawn from Interviews

By JAMES BRADSHAW
Of The Dispatch Staff

The average parkgoer in Ohio is approaching his 40th birthday, earns just over \$10,000 a year and — perhaps most importantly to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources — is a camper.

That user profile was determined from 1,647 interviews conducted in 19 state parks from July 31 through Aug. 20.

THOMAS BRUNNER, a senior majoring in parks and forestry at Ohio State University, who administered the survey as an intern with the department, said 49 per cent of those interviewed were staying overnight although only 23 per cent of the questionnaires were filled out in camping areas.

"The campers just predominate all through the survey," Brunner said.

He said the average stay for those indicating they were staying at least overnight was five days.

THE INTERVIEWS were conducted in campground areas, picnic areas, fishing areas, swimming areas, hiking trails, lodges and near boating facilities, Brunner said.

He theorized one reason campers had such a great impact on the survey is that campers are more thorough users of the parks.

A family camping in the

coming to swim is not apt to branch out into hiking or boating, he explained.

Understandably, additional camping sites led the list of facilities most often recommended by those interviewed.

Brunner said 22 per cent recommended more total camping sites with power outlets and sanitary facilities and an additional 4.9 per cent asked for more "primitive" sites without utilities.

Other requests were for more beaches, 15.9 per cent; boat facilities, 10.5 per cent and shelter houses and picnic areas, 10 per cent.

DESPITE THE mechanized influence of campers and boaters, a majority opposed facilities for additional recreational vehicles.

Brunner said 58.6 per cent opposed including facilities for vehicles such as snowmobiles or minibikes, while 27.1 per cent favored such facilities and 14.3 per cent were undecided.

However, Brunner said even that interest in such services showed an increased desire for the use of recreational vehicles.

"TEN YEARS AGO, there was no desire for recreational vehicles in the parks," Brunner said.

He said the response also varied from site to site,

indicating there are areas where such facilities might be favorably received.

The parks at which the questionnaires were completed were Pymatuning, Rocky Fork, Grand Lake St. Mary's, Delaware, Salt Fork,

Punderson, Buckeye Lake, Mt. Gilead, John Bryan, Wolf Run, Hueston Woods, Indian Lake, East Harbor, Hocking Hills, Cowan Lake, Adams Lake, Lake White, Findley and Independence Dam.

INTERESTINGLY, Brunner said that of those interviewed, 71.9 per cent said they had no idea how many park facilities the state operates.

The remainder indicated they did know.

"But half of those were wrongway off," Brunner commented. He said the state currently operates 62 park facilities.

Middle income families are big on camping

COLUMBUS — Middle income families earning about \$10,000 a year with a penchant for camping out constitute 25% of visitors to Ohio's state parks, a survey reveals.

Thomas H. Brunner, 21, formerly of Lakewood, conducted the survey for the Ohio Natural Resources Department under a six-month internship. He is a senior at Ohio State University majoring in parks and recreation.

Brunner surveyed visitors during a three-week period this summer, querying 1647 persons at 19 state parks and indicated camping continues to increase as a major park activity.

The single main activity listed by most visitors was camping (25.4%), followed by swimming (23.9), fishing (16.4), picnicking (12.4), motor boating (8.5) "just plain relaxing" (7.4) and trail hiking (6).

Other activities in decreasing order of importance, the survey revealed, were nature observation, sightseeing, water skiing, games or team sports, bicycling, row boating, sailing, canoeing and sunbathing.

The average head of a family group visiting the parks is 39, earns \$10,056 a year, attended school for 12.7 years and heads a family of four.

Park visitors studied

Who uses Ohio's state parks?

Middle income families who like to camp out and swim, according to a survey just completed for the Department of Natural Resources by Thomas Brunner, an Ohio State University student working as an intern with the state.

BRUNNER'S SURVEY was conducted during a three-week period of the summer.

About one third of the persons using fishing, swimming or picnicking facilities at the parks were campers, Brunner learned, which indicated a growing interest in camping, based upon surveys conducted in 1958, 1963 and 1970.

CAMPING AND swimming were the leading activities of those sampled. Brunner found that the average head of a family visiting a state park is 39 years old and has a family of four.

This average visitor, Brunner learned, attended school for 12.7 years, and has an income of \$10,056 a year. About 87 per cent of those surveyed had family incomes ranging from \$5000 to \$16,000, and almost 90 per cent were Ohioans.

Slightly more than half thought parks should be financed by state taxes, with about 29 per cent favoring a daily admission charge.

Reference Sheets

(2.) Groups

1. Family with children
2. Two families with children
3. Group of friends
4. Couple
5. One person only
6. Organized group (club, team, etc.)

(4,15,21.) Activities

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. bicycling | 16. photography |
| 2. birdwatching | 17. picnicking |
| 3. boating (motor) | 18. pleasure driving |
| 4. camping | 19. rowboating |
| 5. canoeing | 20. sailing |
| 6. fishing (bank) | 21. sightseeing |
| 7. fishing (boat) | 22. skin-diving |
| 8. games or team sports | 23. snowmobiling |
| 9. guided tours | 24. swimming |
| 10. horseback | 25. sunbathing |
| 11. hunting | 26. trail-hiking |
| 12. jogging | 27. visiting nature centers |
| 13. just plain relaxing | 28. wading |
| 14. motor-cycling | 29. walking |
| 15. nature observation | 30. water skiing |

(10.) Occupation

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. armed forces | 12. engineer |
| 2. artist or writer | 13. farmer |
| 3. accountant | 14. lawyer |
| 4. bricklayer | 15. mechanic (of any kind) |
| 5. businessman (executive or other) | 16. musician |
| 6. carpenter | 17. newspaper (or connected) |
| 7. chauffeur | 18. Police or security work |
| 8. construction worker | 19. politician |
| 9. dentist | 20. pilot |
| 10. draftsman | 21. salesman |
| 11. doctor | 22. secretary |
| 23. teacher | |

(13.)

1. Often
2. Occasionally
3. Rarely
4. Never

- (14.)
1. wanted to get out of the city
 2. more scenic and beautiful
 3. better facilities
 4. less expensive
 5. nicer people (employees)
 6. more organized and well run
 7. other
- (18.)
1. too high
 2. too low
 3. alright (fair)
- (22)
1. lack of free time
 2. lack of money
 3. too far
 4. too crowded
 5. not interested in attending more often
- (26.)
1. cabin
 2. lodge room
 3. mini-motor home
 4. motor home
 5. pickup camper
 6. tent
 7. trailer
 8. other

- (23.)
1. camping areas (lux)
 2. primitive ^{type} camping areas &
 3. beach areas
 4. trails
 5. boat docks & marinas
 6. cabins
 7. lodges
 8. playground equipment (areas)
 9. shelter houses or picnic areas

CITIES

STATE COUNTY			NEW CITY CODE	STATE COUNTY			NEW CITY CODE
ADA	34	65	0010	ASHLAND	34	005	0060
AKRON	34	153	0020	ASHTABULA	34	007	0070
ALLIANCE	34	151	0030	ATHENS	34	009	0080
AMBERLEY	34	061	0040	AURORA	34	133	0090
AMHERST	34	093	0050	AVON LAKE	34	093	0100
BARBERTON	34	153	0110	DOVER	34	157	0690
BARNESVILLE	34	013	0120	EAST ASHTABULA	34	007	0700
BAY	34	035	0130	EAST CLEVELAND	34	035	0710
BEACHWOOD	34	035	0140	EAST LIVERPOOL	34	029	0720
BEDFORD	34	035	0150	EAST PALESTINE	34	029	0730
BEDFORD HEIGHTS	34	035	0160	EASTLAKE	34	085	0740
BELLAIRE	34	013	0170	EATON	34	135	0750
BELLEFONTAINE	34	091	0180	ELMWOOD PLACE	34	061	0760
BELLEVUE	34	143	0190	ELYRIA	34	093	0770
BELLEVUE	34	077	0190	EUCLID	34	035	0780
BELPRE	34	167	0200	FAIRBORN	34	057	0790
BEREA	34	035	0210	FAIRFIELD	34	017	0800
BEXLEY	34	049	0220	FAIRPORT	34	085	0810
BLANCHESTER	34	027	0230	FAIRVIEW PARK	34	035	0820
BLUE ASH	34	061	0240	FINDLAY	34	063	0830
BLUFFTON	34	003	0250	FOSTORIA	34	063	0840
BOWLING GREEN	34	173	0260	FOSTORIA	34	147	0840
BRECKSVILLE	34	035	0270	FRANKLIN	34	165	0850
BRIDGEPORT	34	013	0280	FREMONT	34	143	0860
BROADVIEW HEIGHTS	34	035	0290	GAFANNA	34	049	0870
BROOK PARK	34	035	0300	GALION	34	033	0880
BROOKLYN	34	035	0310	GALLIPOLIS	34	053	0890
BROOKVILLE	34	113	0320	GARFIELD HEIGHTS	34	035	0900
BRUNSWICK	34	103	0330	GENEVA	34	007	0910
BRYAN	34	171	0340	GEORGETOWN	34	015	0920
BUCYRUS	34	033	0350	GERMANTOWN	34	113	0930
CADIZ	34	067	0360	GILSONBURG	34	143	0940
CAMBRIDGE	34	059	0370	GIRARD	34	155	0950
CAMPBELL	34	099	0380	GLENDALE	34	061	0960
CANFIELD	34	099	0390	GILE MANOR	34	061	0970
CANTON	34	151	0400	GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS	34	049	0980
CAREY	34	175	0410	GRANVILLE	34	089	0990
CARROLLTON	34	019	0420	GREENFIELD	34	071	1000
CELINA	34	107	0430	GREENHILLS	34	061	1010
CENTERVILLE	34	113	0440	GREENVILLE	34	037	1020
CHAGRIN FALLS	34	035	0450	GROVE CITY	34	049	1030
CHARDON	34	055	0460	HAMILTON	34	017	1040
CHEVIOT	34	061	0470	HARRISON	34	061	1050
CHILLICOTHE	34	141	0480	HICKSVILLE	34	039	1060
CINCINNATI	34	061	0490	HIGHLAND HEIGHTS	34	071	1070
CIRCLEVILLE	34	129	0500	HILLIARD	34	049	1080
CLEVELAND	34	035	0510	HILLSBORO	34	071	1090
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	34	035	0520	HUBBARD	34	155	1100
CLYDE	34	143	0530	HURON	34	043	1110
COAL GROVE	34	087	0540	INDEPENDENCE	34	035	1120
COLDWATER	34	107	0550	INDIAN HILL	34	061	1130
COLUMBIANA	34	029	0560	IRONTON	34	067	1140
COLUMBUS	34	049	0570	JACKSON	34	079	1150
CONNEAUT	34	007	0580	JEFFERSON	34	007	1160
COSHOCOTON	34	031	0590	JOHNSTOWN	34	059	1170
CRESTLINE	34	033	0600	KENT	34	133	1180
CROOKSVILLE	34	127	0610	KENTON	34	065	1190
CUYAHOGA FALLS	34	153	0620	KETTERING	34	113	1200
DAYTON	34	113	0630	LAKEMORE	34	153	1210
DEER PARK	34	061	0640	LAKEVILLE	34	007	1220
DEFIANCE	34	039	0650	LAKEWOOD	34	035	1230
DELAWARE	34	041	0660	LANCASTER	34	045	1240
DELPHOS	34	161	0670	LEBANON	34	165	1250
DELPHOS	34	003	0670	LEETONIA	34	029	1260
DENISON	34	157	0680	LIMA	34	003	1270

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LINCOLN HEIGHTS	34 061	1280	NORTH ROYALTON	34 035	1870
LINCOLN HEIGHTS	34 139	1280 U*	NORWALK	34 077	1880
LISBON	34 029	1290	NORWOOD	34 061	1890
LOCKLAND	34 061	1300	OAK HARBOR	34 123	1900 *
LOGAN	34 073	1310	OAKWOOD	34 035	1910 *
LONDON	34 097	1320	OAKWOOD	34 113	1910 *
LORAIN	34 093	1330	OBERLIN	34 093	1920
LOUDONVILLE	34 005	1340	ONEIDA ROLLING MILL	34 017	1930 U*
LOUISVILLE	34 151	1350	ONTARIO	34 139	1940 *
LOVELAND	34 025	1360 *	OREGON	34 095	1950 *
LYNDHURST	34 035	1370	ORRVILLE	34 169	1960
MADEIRA	34 061	1380	OTTAWA	34 137	1970
MANSFIELD	34 139	1390	OTTAWA HILLS	34 095	1980 *
MANSFIELD SOUTHEAST	34 139	1400 U*	OXFORD	34 017	1990
MAPLE HEIGHTS	34 035	1410	PAINESVILLE	34 085	2000
MARIEMONT	34 061	1420	PARMA	34 035	2010
MARIETTA	34 167	1430	PARMA HEIGHTS	34 035	2020
MARION	34 101	1440	PAULDING	34 125	2030 *
MARTINS FERRY	34 013	1450	PEPPER PIKE	34 035	2040 *
MARYSVILLE	34 159	1460	PERRYSBURG	34 173	2050
MASON	34 165	1470 *	PIQUA	34 109	2060
MASSILLON	34 151	1480	POLAND	34 099	2070 *
MASURY	34 155	1490 U*	POMEROY	34 105	2080
MAUMEE	34 095	1500	PORT CLIFTON	34 123	2090
MAYFIELD	34 017	1510 U*	PORTSMOUTH	34 145	2100
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS	34 035	1520	RAVENNA	34 133	2110
MC DONALD	34 155	1530 *	READING	34 061	2120
MEDINA	34 103	1540	REYNOLDSBURG	34 049	2130 *
MENTOR	34 085	1550 *	RICHMOND HEIGHTS	34 141	2140 *
MENTOR ON THE LAKE V	34 085	1560 *	RITTMAN	34 169	2150
MIAMISSBURG	34 113	1570	ROCKY RIVER	34 035	2160
MIDDLEBURG HEIGHTS	34 035	1580 *	ROSEDALE	34 139	2170 U*
MIDDLEPORT	34 105	1590	ROSSFORD	34 173	2180
MIDDLETOWN	34 017	1600	SALEM	34 029	2190
MILFORD	34 025	1610 *	SANDUSKY	34 043	2200
MILLERSBURG	34 075	1620 *	SANDUSKY SOUTH	34 043	2210 U*
MINERVA	34 151	1630	SEBRING	34 099	2220
MINGO JUNCTION	34 031	1640	SEVEN HILLS	34 035	2230 *
MOGADORE	34 153	1650 *	SHADYSIDE	34 013	2240
MONTGOMERY	34 061	1660 *	SHAKER HEIGHTS	34 035	2250
MONTPELIER	34 171	1670	SHARON EAST	34 155	2260 U
MOUNT GILEAD	34 113	1680 *	SHARONVILLE	34 061	2270 *
MOUNT HEALTHY	34 061	1690	SHEFFIELD LAKE	34 093	2280 *
MOUNT VERNON	34 083	1700	SHELBY	34 139	2290
NAPOLEON	34 069	1710	SIDNEY	34 149	2300
NELSONVILLE	34 009	1720	SILVER LAKE	34 153	2310 *
NEW BOSTON	34 145	1730	SILVERTON	34 061	2320
NEW CARLISLE	34 023	1740 *	SOLOM	34 035	2330
NEW LEXINGTON	34 127	1750	SOUTH EUCLID	34 035	2340
NEW PHILADELPHIA	34 157	1760	SOUTH LEBANON	34 165	2350 *
NEW RICHMOND	34 025	1770	SPRINGDALE	34 061	2360 *
NEWARK	34 039	1780	SPRINGFIELD	34 023	2370
NEWBURGH HEIGHTS	34 035	1790	ST BERNARD	34 061	2380
NEWCOMERTOWN	34 157	1800	ST CLAIRSVILLE	34 013	2390
NEWTON FALLS	34 155	1810	ST MARYS	34 011	2400
NILES	34 155	1820	STUBENVILLE	34 081	2410
NORTH BALTIMORE	34 173	1830	STOW	34 153	2420 *
NORTH CANTON	34 151	1840	STRONGSVILLE	34 035	2430
NORTH COLLEGE HILL	34 061	1850	STRUTHERS	34 099	2440
NORTH OLMSTED	34 035	1860	SYLVANIA	34 095	2450 *

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TALLMADGE	34 153	2460	WESTERVILLE	34 049	2760
TIFFIN	34 147	2470	WESTLAKES	34 035	2770
TIPP CITY	34 109	2480	WHEELERSBURG	34 145	2780 U*
TOLEDO	34 095	2490	WHITEHALL	34 049	2790
TORONTO	34 081	2500	WICKLIFFE	34 085	2800
TRENTON	34 017	2510 *	WILLARD	34 077	2810
TROTWOOD	34 113	2520 *	WILLOUGHBY	34 085	2820
TROY	34 109	2530	WILLOUGHBY HILLS	34 085	2830 *
TWINSBURG	34 153	2540 *	WILLOWICK	34 085	2840
UHRICHSVILLE	34 157	2550	WILMINGTON	34 027	2850
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS	34 035	2560	WINDHAM	34 133	2860
UPPER ARLINGTON	34 049	2570	WINTERSVILLE	34 081	2870 *
UPPER SANDUSKY	34 175	2580	WITHAMSVILLE	34 061	2880 U*
URBANA	34 021	2590	WOODLAWN	34 061	2890 *
VAN WERT	34 161	2600	WOODSFIELD	34 111	2900 *
VANDALIA	34 113	2610 *	WOOSTER	34 169	2910
VERMILION	34 043	2620 *	WORTHINGTON	34 049	2920
WADSWORTH	34 103	2630	WYOMING	34 061	2930
WAPAKONETA	34 011	2640	XENIA	34 057	2940
WARREN	34 155	2650	YELLOW SPRINGS	34 057	2950
WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS	34 035	2660	YOUNGSTOWN	34 099	2960
WASHINGTON	34 047	2670	ZANESVILLE	34 119	2970
WAUSEON	34 051	2680			
WAVERLY	34 131	2690 *			
WELLINGTON	34 093	2700			
WELLSTON	34 079	2710			
WELLSVILLE	34 029	2720			
WEST CARROLLTON	34 113	2730			
WEST MILTON	34 109	2740 *			
WEST PORTSMOUTH	34 145	2750 U			

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